The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Suffrage Amendment in Congress

On August 1st, the date of this issue, a deputation from the Congressional Union will approach the Rules Committee to ask for action on House Resolution No. 514, allotting time for the consideration of the suffrage amendment in the House.

Mr. Pou, acting chairman of the Rules Committee, has steadily declared that no meeting of the Rules Committee could be held until August 1st, because of a "Gentleman's agreement" among the Democratic members of the Committee not to hold such a meeting.

August 1st has now arrived and the Congressional Union expects instant action of the Committee on the suffrage rule.

Medical Society Condemns President Wilson

The Washington Medical Society, a branch of the American Medical Society, called a special meeting on Thursday, July 23rd, to consider the action of President Wilson in pardoning Dr. Thomas J. Kemp, son-in-law of Senator Fletcher of Florida, who was convicted of a serious offense. Dr. Kemp was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and fined $500.00 in the Criminal Branch of the District Supreme Court for unlawfully using the mails. By means of a decoy letter sent through the mails he was trapped in a scheme to obtain a criminal practice among women.

President Wilson recently cut off the penitentiary sentence entirely so that the physician had only to pay his fine.

A few weeks ago when Dr. Kemp was defendant in the same court, he was directly asked why he was not in the penitentiary. He took cover under his privilege. Sentence had been imposed upon him several months ago, but an application for a pardon was made, and in the meantime the physician was released on bail.

A resolution condemning the President and protesting in the strongest language against his action was offered to the Washington Medical Society with the signatures of ten members. The resolution was freely discussed on July 23rd, but could not be passed, under the rules of the Society, till it had been submitted to the Executive Committee. Another meeting to take action on the resolution will probably be called within the next week or two.

It is very interesting to women that a President of the United States, who refuses them help in their effort to obtain enfranchisement, and flatly refuses to be cross-examined as to his reasons for this attitude, is so ready to sacrifice the public interests of women for political considerations.

This is the second time that the leader of the Democratic party has preferred to help a political friend rather than enforce a law protecting women. The case against Drew Caminetti (son of Immigration Commissioner Caminetti), who was charged in California with violating the Mann White Slave Act, was delayed by order of the United States Attorney General until the matter was called to public attention by the resignation of District Attorney McNab. The action of the California District Attorney was met by a stinging rebuke from President Wilson, and the matter was still further postponed until a filibuster, begun in the House by Representative Mann, Republican floor leader and author of the White Slave Act under which the younger Caminetti was tried, forced the passage of a resolution demanding action. The case proceeded accordingly and sentence was imposed on the offender. An appeal was instantly entered and at the present time no part of the sentence has been served by the convicted man. It is easy to see what weight the interests of unrepresented women have with the author of the "New Freedom" when they come into conflict with the wishes of one of the President's political supporters.

Conference of the Middle Western States

Delegates from the Suffrage societies of the middle western states gathered in Chicago on July 23d for a two-days' conference.

"The big thing in this meeting—what is it?" was the question asked many of the women. The answers were various.

"We are all for suffrage, of course. That goes without saying," said Mrs. Henry Youmans, of Waukesha, Wis., President of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association. "The question for us to answer here is whether we shall offer our united support to the Shafroth Amendment or to the Bristow-Mondell Amendment favoring woman suffrage. We must stand together on one of these."

Dr. Amelia Keller of Indianapolis, President of the Indiana Franchise League, agreed with Mrs. Youmans.

The fight which the Minnesota women are making was told by Miss Theresa Peyton, of St. Paul, President of the Minnesota Equal Franchise League. "Our campaign is a national one, because it is so difficult to amend our state constitution. This document provides that all who do not vote on the constitutional amendment proposed are counted as voting against. Therefore we have gone into the national campaign b lieving that the amendment of the national co stitution will give us the vote more quickly tha any other method."

Suffrage Movement in England

An effort was made by two women, Lady Ba clay and the Hon. Edith Fitzgerald, to prese to King George a letter written to His Majes by Mrs. Pankhurst, asking for a personal i terview with the King. They claimed that t women of the Kingdom had the same right be given an interview with their sovereign the men who are leading the Irish movemer The women were arrested at Buckingham Pala and were taken to the nearest police station.

The English women point out that the Kir invited to a personal interview with himse Sir Edward Carson, Captain James Craig, Joh Dillon and John E. Redmond to discuss the si uation in Ireland. It is a matter of commc knowledge that these men have broken the la more seriously than the women have done. The have landed arms in defiance of the law, the have drilled and armed a fighting force, and fo the past two years have openly encouraged th Irish people to resort to civil war in the eve of the passage of the Home Rule measure b the British Parliament. English women na urally ask why these offenses should be entirel overlooked when special Coercion Acts a passed to crush the uprising of women.

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THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Headquarters: Newport, Rhode Island

Organizer: Miss Doris Stevens

Nevada

Miss Mabel Vernon, an organizer of the Congressional Union, who is helping Miss Anne Martin in Nevada, writes from Battle Mountain:

Miss Martin and I left Reno on July 13th for a motor trip through the two largest counties of Nevada—Humboldt and Elko. We have been traveling almost incessantly, late at night and early in the morning, over the desert and up in the mountains; and are resting here for a short breathing spell before starting out for another expedition of about four days' duration. Probably the territory we are covering will be appreciated if it is known that Elko county alone is about the same size as New York State, and Humboldt county is almost as large as Elko.

The whole object of the tour is to reach the inaccessible mining camps and the remote country districts, for we are depending on the votes of these places to carry the suffrage amendment—and from the experiences of the last week I haven't a doubt they will. The sentiment of the miners and the farmers—and their wives—is wonderfully in favor of suffrage, and I say this after a careful canvass that Miss Martin and I have conducted in every place we have visited—that means twelve towns, to say nothing of all the cattle ranches where we have stopped.

Our plan is to travel through the country districts by day—(sometimes we go for miles and miles over the desert without seeing a soul or any sign of habitation), aiming to arrive at a camp or in a valley in the evening to hold a meeting. All the meetings are in the open air; and it is impossible to imagine how beautiful they are, unless one has an idea of the lofty Nevada mountains piled up range on range and the wide vistas stretching out over valley and desert. We generally speak at sunset, and the surroundings and the big open space never fail to give inspiration as we ask justice for Nevada women. The great contrast can be imagined between these meetings out here in the mountains and those I am accustomed to on the streets of Eastern cities. The miners come in their mining clothes and the never missing sombrero; and stand like statues with folded arms, listening intently to every word that is said. They are people who read and think and we find them almost to the man in favor of equal suffrage. "Of course a woman should vote. Why not?" is the general attitude. When we go out of a camp every man, woman and child is wearing a **Votes for Women button.** The other night at Tuscarora, one of the oldest camps in Nevada, we had a meeting of over 100 people (everybody in the town there) and seeing the crowd was enthusiastic, I called for all in favor of suffrage to say "Aye." The vote was unanimous and was accompanied by applause and cheers. That is a sample of the spirit with which we are meeting. The amendment will undoubtedly carry in every mining camp with a big majority.

Miss Martin always introduces me as "the gift of the Congressional Union to Nevada, that the day may be brought nearer when all the women of the United States may be enfranchised." When I talk about the federal amendment, and the justice the nation must grant to all its women citizens, the people express approval and sometimes become really enthusiastic. They are a cosmopolitan people, many of whom have lived in the equal suffrage States surrounding Nevada, and that is going to be a powerful factor in winning the State. It is a noticeable thing that there is absolutely no opposition worth speaking of among the women whom we have met. So many of them have been voters in other States, that as a woman from Colorado said to me the other day, they feel "out of place" when they come to Nevada and are disfranchised.

I notice I have spoken particularly about the mining men, but the ranchers (as they call farmers out here) are just as strong for us as the miners. We went last Thursday to a beautiful settlement (about fifty miles across a blazing hot desert) called Paradise Valley. A splendidly advertised meeting had been arranged for us here and every farmer in the valley came to town with his family. A crowd of about 200 gathered on the porch of the hotel which was prettily decorated with Votes for Women banners and there were at least a dozen automobiles filled with people drawn up near the speaker's stand.

After the meeting there was a fine big dance, at which every man wore a "Votes for Women" button.

We surely ought to be able to get 50 per cent of the vote in the towns of the State, and with an overwhelming majority in our favor in the mining camps and country, doesn't it look certain that Nevada is going to win?

Delaware

Miss Mary Conkle writes:

Mrs. Hilles and Miss Hill returned to Wilmington on Wednesday after a most successful automobile trip through the State. They were gone only two days, but held meetings in seven towns through Delaware and literally strewed miles of Suffrage literature along their way—on doorsteps, country store counters, and in mail boxes. They were received with great interest and respect. At the outset Mrs. Hilles addressed the Summer School for Teachers at Delaware College in Newark during the morning exercises. Their largest meeting was on the Post Office steps at Dover. The men listened intently with doffed hats and contributed generously to the collection. At Kitt's Hammock, on Delaware Bay, which is a summer resort, Mrs. Hilles with Miss Hill held a meeting on the beach. At many towns the local Suffragists came out to welcome them and assist at the meetings. Miss Hill's remark upon returning to Wilmington was, "All we need is work, work, work. The people of Delaware have a splendid attitude toward Suffrage."

We held a large street meeting in Wilmington also this week, with a collection of over seven dollars. We also had a most interesting indoor meeting on Friday night with an enthusiastic English woman in the audience, who was prevailed upon to rise in her place and explain some of the difficulties of the English Suffragette—much to her own surprise. She said it was her maiden speech and most probably her last one.

We completely sold out our supply of the "Suffragist" this week—which is quite a commentary on the growth of Congressional Union sentiment in the town. Also for the first time in the history of Suffrage in Delaware an organization of city fathers invited the President of the Delaware Association and the Delaware Chairman for the Congressional Union to confer with them in meeting. The organization is the Committee on Old Home Week, and the meeting is to discuss a program for Old Home Week in October. But formerly Suffragists in Delaware have had to invite themselves to such meetings.

Atlantic City

Miss Mary Brennan writes:

This last week has been most successful. We have a pretty booth in the Exposition Building directly on the Board Walk and our colors make a splendid showing. Daily we have great numbers of visitors, who buy literature and the "Suffragist," and others who are new to the subject and curious. We have already distributed over a thousand pieces of literature. The people here are very receptive and friendly.

Tuesday was a great day. The Philadelphia Union came down and we had a parade and a very large and enthusiastic meeting on the Boardwalk at St. James Place. Mrs. Lowenburg spoke on "Woman Suffrage and the Home." Miss Anna McCue dealt very convincingly with her subject, "The Factory Woman and the Ballot." We sold fifty Suffragists and took up a good collection.

That evening we had another street meeting, quite as enthusiastic, on the Boardwalk. Thursday night was what I called Democratic Night. So many Democrats asked questions and discussed our amendment. They are becoming very, very much interested in our policy.

Yesterday I secured the use of the Garden Pier for a monster meeting I plan to have about the middle of August. A beautiful new ball room attached to this pier is the nightly scene of a happy and festive crowd of visitors. This is a tremendous concession and I am sure we all appreciate it. Mr. Mastbaum yesterday promised me his entire support and sympathy. Is this not encouraging and a proof of the interest we are arousing?

Suffrage Nuggets

If women are competent to vote in ten states of the Union, they are competent to vote in all.

A federal amendment is the simplest and quickest way to put all women into possession of their political rights.

The right of women to vote is not a local issue, though the qualifications for voting may be prescribed by the states for men and women alike.—**Matilda Hall Gardner.**

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

"Justice Delayed is Justice Denied"

The national suffrage amendment was introduced promptly the first day of the special session of the 63rd Congress on April 7th, 1913. It was immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On May 5th, 1914, over a year later, the Judiciary Committee, acting under very heavy pressure from women in all parts of the country, reported the suffrage resolution to the House without recommendation, either favorable or unfavorable. The author of the bill, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, at once formulated a resolution providing for action on the amendment by the House. This resolution went to the Rules Committee on May 13th.

There is now no excuse whatever for further delay on the suffrage amendment in the House, so the Rules Committee dodges this particular issue by holding no meetings at all. A quorum of the Committee sit in the House Office Building a few doors from one another; and the Democratic members blandly respond to the request that they meet to consider action on the political status of women, with the statement that they have made a "gentleman's agreement" not to meet. The agreement of gentlemen is given as sufficient reason why the women of the nation should wait for their freedom.

Meanwhile women are toiling for their livelihood under unjust conditions and the Congress which denies them the right of self-government is rolling up appropriations which are not submitted to women for their consent, and would never obtain the consent of women if they were submitted.

Our legislators do not realize with what serious eyes women regard their levity and indifference. Every day added to women's years of disfranchisement sharpens their sense of injustice.

The refusal of responsible Congressmen to act on this issue is more and more deliberate, as women's demand for political freedom grows clearer. To delay justice is to deny it.

Women's Money

In the current number of The American Magazine Mr. Ray Stannard Baker gives a detailed account of an interesting document entitled, "The Budget of the United States on Its Expenditures Side." This document was compiled by Harvey S. Chase, of Boston. It is a simple explanation of how Uncle Sam spends every penny of each dollar paid in to him.

This analysis of Uncle Sam's spending money is the first to be made public and is of peculiar interest to women.

The first item is one of sixty-three cents for war maintenance, which includes the army, the navy and pensions. Then there is a jump to an item of five cents for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Four cents goes to the encouragement of agriculture and forestry service; three cents is used for building the Panama Canal; one and one-half cents to feed and clothe the Indians and one cent for Congress.

Now that women have before them this federal expense account, it is likely that they will wish to revise the proportion of the expenditures. It is not conceivable that women could desire so large a proportion of the dollar spent on war maintenance. It is probable that women will feel the importance of giving more than four cents' worth of encouragement to agriculture and forestry.

Rivers and harbors of this country are sadly in need of improvement but the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill rushed through Congress at the close of each session, is known as one of the "Pork Barrel" bills. A little study of this customary method of expenditure might make women hesitate to approve the five cent investment for this purpose unless furnished by Congress with an itemized account.

Women will do well to consider this federal expenditure of funds and be prepared when enfranchised nationally to give their intelligent cooperation to a revised system of expenditures for Uncle Sam. The expenditure of women's money in this careless fashion, in the meantime, without the consent of women, is a travesty on justice.

Women and Children in Industry

Recent statistics of the Census Bureau concerning women and children in industry clinch the demand for equal suffrage.

The percentage of women ten years of age or over, engaged in gainful occupations, has increased from 14.7 in 1900 to 23.4 in 1910.

Many forms of work occupy almost as great a number of women as of men. In the professions there were in 1910 four women employed for every five men. In clerical occupations one-third of the persons engaged were women. In manufacturing and mechanical industries women constituted one in six of the gainful workers; in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, one in seven; in trade, one in eight. In domestic and personal service there were more than two women employed to each man.

In 1910 8,075,772 women, ten years of age or older, were employed in gainful occupations, as against 30,091,564 men. More than a quarter of the working world are women; they all must work; yet in 38 states they have no power to alter the laws which control their work.

Women are not only unable to protect themselves; they cannot protect their children.

The Census Bureau reports that 1,990,225 children from ten to fifteen years of age were at work in 1910. The boys numbered 1,353,139; the girls 637,086. There was an increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of the children from ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations. It is significant that this increase came entirely from the increase in the proportion of the girls gainfully occupied, since the proportion of the boys from ten to fifteen years of age decreased from 26.1 per cent in 1900 to 24.8 per cent in 1910, while the proportion of girls increased from 10.2 per cent in 1900 to 11.9 in 1910.

Truly the women of the nation have a right to demand immediate enfranchisement. But it would be difficult to explain by what right the men of America, and more particularly their political representatives, deny to women workers a means of protection they are glad to possess themselves.

RECRUITING FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

In spite of continual heat, the like of which Washington has not known in years, Membership Week of July 20-25th brought hundreds of new friends and workers into the ranks of the Congressional Union.

So cordial have been the responses and so receptive the public mind to the arguments in behalf of the proposed Constitutional Amendment enfranchising women, and the necessity of organized work to secure its passage, that it has been decided to continue the membership campaign for another seven days.

A spirit of friendly rivalry quickly developed, and each team worked with a will to achieve the distinction of having secured the largest number of recruits.

This honor was found late Saturday night to have been won by Mrs. Arvilla McDonough, assisted by Mrs. F. M. Kerby, Miss M. Brooke Bright, Mrs. Henry Lockwood, Miss Myra Spaulding, and Miss Louise Arnold, through whose active personal work many members were added to the Union.

On Wednesday night suffrage speeches were made for the first time on board the steamer "Charles Macalester," en route to Marshall Hall. The occasion was a moonlight excursion of the Knights Templars, and at the request of the steamboat company Miss Lucy Burns, vice-chairman, and Miss E. B. Hanzsche, press secretary of the Congressional Union, accepted the invitation extended to them to make the down-the-river trip as guests of the management and to hold Suffrage meetings on board.

Miss Burns made a five-minute speech on the lower deck and held two very successful meetings on the upper decks, addressing audiences which passed quickly from surprise at the innovation to interested attention to the points made in her brief and informal talks.

On Thursday new members were welcomed at the registration booth erected by Mrs. Arvilla McDonough at Vermont Avenue and K Street, and in the evening Mrs. McDonough entertained members and friends of the Union at a lawn fete held in honor of her co-workers on the Membership Team, of which she is Captain, and the recruits they had made during the campaign.

Mrs. McDonough was assisted in receiving by Miss Dorothy Osborn, chairman of the Membership Committee, while the small Suffragists, Cynthia and Martha Blackburn, grandchildren of Myron M. Parker, conducted so effective a campaign during the evening that they sold out their complete stock of "Suffragists."

Five-minute speeches were made by Mrs. McDonough, Miss Dorothy Osborn, Miss Lucy Burns, and Mrs. M. E. Brooke, at the conclusion of which watermelon and ice cream were served and the evening ended in dancing in the long dining room to music furnished by Mrs. McDonough's Victrola.

RECRUITING BOOTH DURING MEMBERSHIP WEEK

Open-air meetings were held every day and evening during the week and on Saturday night Mrs. M. E. Brooke, President of the Chevy Chase Suffrage Club, entertained more than 100 Suffragists, old and new, at a garden party at her home, Brooke Farm, on the Brookville Road. Gathered on the lawn, which was beautifully illuminated by Japanese lanterns, Mrs. Brooke's guests listened while Miss Lucy Burns told of the work being done in behalf of the Constitutional Amendment, and Miss Dorothy Osborn spoke of the Suffrage movement from the viewpoint of the college girl. Mrs. Brooke herself spoke earnestly of the effect of equal suffrage in checking the exploitation of children in mills and factories, and the address of the evening was delivered by Judge Stanton J. Peelle, Chief Justice (retired) of the Court of Claims.

"The women of our country," said Judge Peelle, "have been anxiously watching the experimental stages of our form of government and have witnessed its trials and triumphs in war and in peace as well as in diplomacy until it now stands before the world as a power to be reckoned with, not so much by reason of its army and navy as for its righteous dealing with foreign nations. But to maintain the standard thus attained, is it not quite time that we should turn our eyes homeward and do justice to our own citizens? Infidelity should not characterize the Republic in dealing with its own household, and so if the respective States refuse to confer suffrage upon women, their only remedy is by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forcing the States to confer the right regardless of sex. The Constitution provides its own method of amendment and hence unwilling States will abide the result. * * *

"The women of today are up and alive to the situation as never before; and there is to be no lagging. * * *

"We have now reached a crisis in our history where righteousness must be meted out at home regardless of sex; otherwise our nation will suffer for the want of woman's confidence in the justice of our government."

Miss Isabel L. Jordan will act as chairman of the Membership Committee during the second week, in place of Miss Dorothy Osborn, who was called home, after a month of very beautiful and effective service for the Congressional Union.

Among the features planned by the Union for the second membership week are open-air meetings at the summer resorts near Washington, at Marshall Hall, and on board excursion steamers, in addition to lawn, "door-step" and porch parties at the homes of members and friends of the Union, who are willingly or otherwise testing the merits of Washington as an abiding place during the summer months.

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PRESS COMMENTS

Bryan's Votes-for-Women Pronouncement

The pronouncement made by Secretary Bryan in favor of votes for women is, we believe, the strongest statement of the case on the Suffrage side we have seen. It is concise, dignified and to the point, and in his usual lucid style. * * *

The weak spot in Mr. Bryan's statement is the excuse for its tardy appearance, which he explains as "partly because I have been seeking information, and partly because my time has been occupied with national questions," while the issue is "but now presented in my state." The truth is the issue was presented in Nebraska three years ago, when the legislature, strongly dominated by Mr. Bryan's democratic friends, was asked to submit a Suffrage amendment, but was deterred from doing so by Mr. Bryan's personal refusal to sanction it. Mr. Bryan presumably did not wish to precipitate the controversy in the face of the then impending presidential campaign, and it would have been better had he frankly said so.

That he takes his position and makes it known at this particular time is doubtless intended for a double effect. Presumably it is for the benefit of the coming Democratic platform convention, and at the same time to take the edge off the resentment of the Suffrage women at President Wilson's unsympathetic attitude. As a political stroke, however, Colonel Roosevelt beat Mr. Bryan to it, and may now be expected to hand back the charge of trying to steal his clothes.—**Omaha Bee, July 18th.**

With the Warwick of Democracy declaring for equal suffrage, will the President alter his attitude on the issue? This question naturally arises and many will guess at the answer.—**Zanesville Courier, July 17.**

Critics see in the Secretary's conversion to feminism a crafty political undermining of the President. Mr. Wilson, with characteristic lack of candor, told the ladies who sought his aid for suffrage, that suffrage was not in the Democratic platform. He then went his artless way to nullify the canal tolls act, which was in the platform. These critics think that Mr. Bryan has deliberately bought character with some hundreds of thousands of voters where his peerless leader has lost it.—**New Orleans Item, July 18th.**

In any event, he (Mr. Bryan) stands to gain such prestige as President Wilson may have lost by his attitude towards the Suffragists.—**Rochester Express, July 18th.**

It must be lonesome at the White House these days for President Wilson, who has thrice turned down the women, to have his fellow Democrats deserting the cause. First it was Champ Clark who stole away and said he was for women's votes. Now it is the Commoner. Who will be the next in the Democratic party to fall at the feet of the women and worship? Certainly wonderful things are happening.—**Galesburg Mail, July 18th.**

President Wilson having deeply incensed the advocates of woman suffrage, Secretary Bryan takes steps to save, if possible, the Democratic cause in the Suffrage states by coming out with a strong statement of his own views in favor of suffrage. Mr. Bryan, it seems, does not find himself "tied hand and foot" by the platform.

Mr. Bryan's acceptance of this reasoning ought to be pleasing to the woman Suffragists as far as it goes, but it does not in any sense commit his party to the cause. As a matter of fact, suffrage has been "turned down" very hard by President Wilson.—**New York Mail, July 17th.**

Program of the Week

Washington, D. C.

Monday, August 3.—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell.

Tuesday, August 4.—Open-air meeting, Ninth and E Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Gilson Gardner.

Wednesday, August 5.—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Lucy Burns.

Thursday, August 6.—Open-air meeting, Grant Place and Ninth Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke.

Friday, August 7.—Open-air meeting, Fourteenth and Kenyon Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Alice Paul.

Saturday, August 8.—Open-air meeting, near Eighth and G Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Lucy Burns.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers

July 18th to July 24th

Miss Lucy Burns	2
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	2
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. Charles Quigley	1
Mrs. Arthur Hollick	1
Mrs. H. S. Graves	1
Miss Elsie Hill	1
Mrs. J. H. Stubbs	1
	10
Previously acknowledged in the "Suffragist".	93
Total to July 24th	103

Treasurer's Report

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

List of Contributions from July 15th to July 22nd, 1914

Mrs. Emily Fogg Meade	$ 1.00
A Friend	250.00
Mr. Grafton Greenough	10.00
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker	50.00
The Duchess of Marlborough	50.00
Mrs. Claudia Geary	2.50
Anonymous	.79
Miss Emma Worrell	1.00
Mr. Lewis W. Brosius	.50
Mrs. Anna J. McGee	.50
Mrs. Alfred Gawthrop	2.00
Miss Elizabeth Gawthrop	2.00
Mrs. Edgar L. Haynes	1.00
Mrs. W. F. Carnes	2.00
Miss Mary Conkle	3.12
Mrs. Elmer Mitchell	1.00
Miss Ethel Wilson	.04
Mrs. Mary R. Fletcher	.50
Miss Rachel Howland	2.00
Miss Charlotte Quigley	.50
Miss Emma E. Dayette	.25
Miss Annie O. Churchman	.10
Miss Lucy Hitchcock	.10
Mrs. Gentien	.20
Mrs. William B. Butler	.25
Mrs. Winfield Quigley	.50
Mrs. Charlotte Gould	.25
Mrs. Harrison Gould	.10
Miss Elizabeth Speakman	.10
Mrs. Fred Bringhurst	.20
Miss Susan Howland	.10
Wilmington Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	5.00
Miss Emma F. Baxter	10.00
Mrs. Grace E. Rabbitt	2.10
Anonymous	1.01
Mrs. J. W. Macpherson and Miss Marion Potter	5.00
Mrs. John A. Cranston	1.00
Mrs. Anna Arniel	.25
Mrs. W. S. Hillis	2.00
Miss Mary Ospina	.10
Miss Elizabeth Fairlamb	.25
Miss Ella Johnson	.10
Miss Marguerite Wallace	.50
Anonymous	.25
Mrs. Anna E. Bach	.25
Miss Lillian Wolford	1.00
Collections	15.55
Membership Fees	10.50
Total	$ 437.46
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	37,121.63
Total to July 22nd, 1914	$37,559.09

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

THE FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF HISTORY

Result of an Investigation Conducted by the College Suffrage League of the District of Columbia

Winifred Mallon

VARIOUS discoveries of more or less importance have been recorded for the instruction of the American child since history began to be written in the United States. One has remained to be made by the present generation, and while the school books of today faithfully chronicle the excellent truths that "America was discovered by Columbus in 1492," "Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513," and many another equally necessary and valuable fact, the school books of a few years hence will bear witness to a feat accomplished in the early days of the present year:

"In 1914 the College Equal Suffrage League discovered the American Woman."

And at that, the achievement was due to accident rather than design.

A Washington High School boy began it. He was being badly worsted in a verbal encounter with Miss Elsie Hill, his instructor in French, on the general question of woman suffrage, during an hour devoted to the discussion of current events, and he offered what he clearly believed to be a final and crushing argument.

"But Miss Hill, if women were really fit to vote, intelligent enough, you know, to understand politics, wouldn't they have done something worth while by this time?"

Though far from final, and not even crushing, the argument was successful inas much as it temporarily staggered the person addressed. Miss Hill gasped. Then she realized that the boy was speaking seriously.

"I couldn't believe it at first," she says, in speaking of the incident, but he really meant it. He honestly did not know that women had done anything worth while. When I ran through a list of names of women of real achievement, he absolutely did not recognize them; even the American women, such as Margaret Brent, Mary Lyon, Maria Mitchell, or Dorothea Dix. He knew Clara Barton, and Harriett Beecher Stowe, and Julia Ward Howe, but he had never heard of Lydia Maria Child, or Lucretia Mott, or Mary A. Livermore, or Lucy Stone. He had never heard of Cecilia Beaux or Agnes Repplier. As for Olive Schreiner, Ellen Key, and Madame Curie, he had heard the names, but little if anything more.

"And then, even as I was talking to him, it came to me that the only women I remembered from my own school days were Isabella, and Elizabeth and Pocahontas and Molly Pitcher, and right there I began to understand for the first time some of the causes that lead to the average man's real opinions about women.

"And so," concluded Miss Hill, "I determined to find out just what the children of today are being taught about the women of history."

Miss Hill is a daughter of former Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut. She spends her winters in Washington, and is one of the best teachers of French the Washington High Schools have ever had. She is a member of the executive committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and was formerly president of the District of Columbia branch of the College Equal Suffrage League. It is through the latter organization that Miss Hill is conducting her crusade in the interest of the neglected women of history.

She called a meeting of the League, and described the conversation above recorded.

First Monday in New England

Then, with the enthusiastic consent of the members present, a committee was appointed with Dr. Clara Ludlow as its chairman to examine in detail the histories in use in the Washington public schools.

In the same thorough and systematic manner with which she conducts her scientific researches, Dr. Ludlow has examined page by page the histories used by the children of Washington from the time they begin the study of history in the fifth grade up to and including that taught in the High Schools, where a course in American history is included in the work of the senior year.

In the Fifth Grade, Montgomery's "Beginners' American History" is used. The only women mentioned by name therein are Queen Isabella, Queen Elizabeth, Pocahontas, "Queen Mary, for whom Maryland was named," "Miss Deborah Reed, who married Franklin," Miss Annie Ellsworth, who "brought the good news to Morse" (that his invention was successful), and Clara Barton.

Deputation to Stuyvesant

The first mention of women in America occurs in connection with the description of the arrival of the Pilgrims in 1620, when, it is remarked, "On the first Monday all the women went on shore to wash." On page 58, it is chronicled that "Indian women taught white women to make hominy," and in connection with the descriptions of the attack on Fort Kaskaskia it is recorded that "the women screamed." Toward the end of the book, brief mention is made of Clara Barton and the Red Cross.

Montgomery's "Elementary American History" is taught in the Sixth Grade. In it there is added to those mentioned in the "Beginners' History" the name of Hannah Dunstan. The other references to women in general terms are, in addition to those of the earlier work, the following:

"Dutch women and children begged Stuyvesant not to fight the British."

"The men raised flax and their wives and daughters spun."

"Indians carried off Hannah Dunstan and another woman."

The only reference to the sacrifices of women during the Revolution is the comment that Washington's men "had left wives and children at home who did not know where they were to get bread to eat."

At Detroit, "General Hull surrendered to save the women and children." In connection with the siege of Vicksburg, "The women and children suffered terribly."

In the revised edition of Montgomery's American History, taught in the Seventh Grade, six more names appear: Elinor and Virginia Dare, Lady Elizabeth Carteret,

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Anne Hutchinson, Molly Stark, Mrs. Elizabeth Steel, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. The mention in each case is brief.

Elinor Dare keeps her place in history as the mother of the first white child born in America, "who was named Virginia," and Elizabethtown, we are told, "was named for Lady Elizabeth Carteret."

Anne Hutchinson is disposed of in two paragraphs. The colonists thought her "as bad as Roger Williams, if not worse." She "was tried." That trial, one of the most dramatic and significant in American history, is recorded in a sentence. And "she was expelled from the colony." Roger Williams gets far better treatment at the hands of historians, yet Anne Hutchinson was the first in the New World to stand for the principle of liberty of speech, and she was the leader in the first movement in the direction of social, intellectual and political development.

Of Mrs. Elizabeth Steel, who gave money to General Greene in the dark days of the Revolution, it is said with real appreciation: "It was such noble hearted women as Mrs. Elizabeth Steel who helped our men to keep up heart to the end."

Later, the influence of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is briefly referred to. She is the only woman author mentioned in any of the histories.

Other general references to women are, in speaking of the Spanish and Mexicans: "The women wore strings of gold beads." Of the Indians, "The wife did the work."

"They hanged Quaker missionaries—one a woman."

In 1741: "A lady living near Charleston planted a little indigo." But the name of the woman who started this great industry in a new country is not given.

The first reference to equal suffrage appears in this history as follows:

"Wyoming was the first State admitted to the Union since the adoption of the Constitution in which women may vote and hold office the same as men. Colorado (1893) followed the example of Wyoming, and (1894) elected three women to the Legislature. Utah and Idaho likewise granted in 1896 equal suffrage to men and women. Today American women have educational opportunities fully equal to those of men and they can enter any field of work which they are likely to choose."

A foot note refers to the further fact that women voted in New Jersey from 1800 to 1807, and have voted at all elections in Wyoming since 1869.

In this volume, also, the work of the Red Cross is referred to, and, in this connection "the women of America."

Mace's "School History of the United States" is used in the Eighth Grade, and in it a new name appears:

"In 1821 was founded the Troy Female Seminary, now known as the Emma Willard School."

And again there is appreciative mention of the help given to the Revolutionary cause "through the efforts of the mothers and daughters who met and pledged themselves to make in their own homes the goods formerly obtained from England."

The only reference of any kind to the part taken by women in the Abolition movement, aside from the reference to Mrs. Stowe, is the following:

"Now thousands of men and women put their names to petitions against slavery."

In connection with the organization of the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War:

"Men and women labored to send comfortable clothing."

Later, the comment is made:

"As late as fifty years ago, the great majority of higher schools were closed to women. Now there are many flourishing colleges for women exclusively."

In the High School course, the American History of Professor David Savile Muzzey, as instructor in Barnard College, is employed and one new name appears, that of Abigail Adams.

"Thrifty Abigail Adams," we are told, "wrote a friend that a retinue of thirty servants would be needed."

Not in the body of the work, but in a foot note, appears the following:

"Garrison's refusal to take any part in politics, joined with other doctrines which were extreme for his day, such as the recognition of woman's rights, a free and rational interpretation of the Bible, and the condemnation of all resistance by force, prevented his becoming the generally recognized leader of the anti-slavery or even the Abolitionist movement."

At the close of the book is a paragraph headed "Present Day Problems," in which are noted the following points: Socialism, Initiative and Referendum, Immigrant regulation, Trust Control, Paternalism in the hours of Labor, and Child Labor regulation, but nothing whatever is said concerning the woman movement except in the foot note quoted above.

Mrs. George Bowerman, wife of Dr. Bowerman, Librarian of the Washington Public Library, examined the books advised as collateral reading. She found that in these reference works the women of history and the equal suffrage movement were treated with a greater degree of justice and adequacy. As no normal child, however, reads a reference book except under compulsion, the text books remain, admittedly, the chief source of instruction.

In discussing the matter with the officials of the Washington schools, neither Miss Hill nor Dr. Ludlow was able at first to arouse more than a mild interest in the subject. It was suggested that children in the grade schools were too young to be impressed with any but the most essential facts. Dr. Ludlow pointed out that, on the contrary, they were then at the most impressionable period of their lives. This was finally admitted to be true, and it was agreed that if a committee would submit such names, facts, and references as it deemed advisable to incorporate in the histories now in use, the matter might be taken up with the authors and publishers of the text books in question. This will shortly be done in the case of the books in use in the Washington schools, and Miss Hill is conferring with Dr. M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, President of the National College Equal Suffrage League, in regard to inaugurating a similar crusade through the College Leagues in each of the principal cities of the United States.

"I feel sure," says Miss Hill, "that every College League in the country will take up the work we have begun."

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